

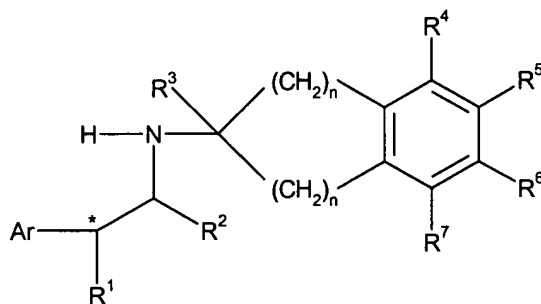
### Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

### Listing of Claims:

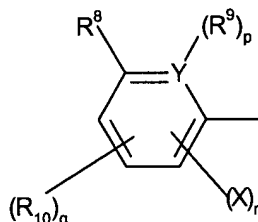
1-16.(Cancelled).

17.(Currently amended)      A compound of formula



in free or salt or solvate form, where

Ar is a group of formula



R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, hydroxy, or alkoxy[.];

R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are each independently hydrogen or alkyl[.];

R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> are each independently hydrogen, halogen, cyano, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryl, alkyl, alkyl substituted by one or more halogen atoms or one or more hydroxy or alkoxy groups, interrupted C<sub>2</sub> to C<sub>10</sub> alkyl in which one or more pairs of carbon atoms are linked by -O-, -NR-, -S-, -S(=O)- or -SO<sub>2</sub>-, where R is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>10</sub> alkyl, alkenyl, trialkylsilyl, carboxy, alkoxycarbonyl, or -CONR<sup>11</sup>R<sup>12</sup>, where R<sup>11</sup> and R<sup>12</sup> are each independently hydrogen or alkyl, or R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup>, or R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached denote a carbocyclic or a 5- or 6-membered O-heterocyclic ring containing one or two oxygen atoms[.];

R<sup>8</sup> is halogen, -OR<sup>13</sup>, -CH<sub>2</sub>OR<sup>13</sup> or -NHR<sup>13</sup> where R<sup>13</sup> is hydrogen, alkyl, alkyl interrupted by one or more hetero atoms, -COR<sup>14</sup>, where R<sup>14</sup> is hydrogen, -N(R<sup>15</sup>)R<sup>16</sup>, alkyl or alkyl interrupted by one or more hetero atoms, or aryl and R<sup>15</sup> and R<sup>16</sup> are each independently hydrogen, alkyl or alkyl interrupted by one or more hetero atoms, or R<sup>13</sup> is -C(=NH)R<sup>17</sup>, -SOR<sup>17</sup> or -SO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>17</sup> where

$R^{17}$  is alkyl or alkyl interrupted by one or more hetero atoms, and  $R^9$  is hydrogen, or  $R^8$  is  $-NHR^{18}$  where  $-NHR^{18}$  and  $R^9$ , together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached, denote a 5- or 6-membered heterocycle[.];

$R^{10}$  is  $-OR^{19}$  or  $-NHR^{19}$  where  $R^{19}$  is hydrogen, alkyl, alkyl interrupted by one or more hetero atoms, or  $-COR^{20}$ , where  $R^{20}$  is  $-N(R^{21})R^{22}$ , alkyl or alkyl interrupted by one or more hetero atoms, or aryl, and  $R^{21}$  and  $R^{22}$  are each independently hydrogen, alkyl or alkyl interrupted by one or more hetero atoms[.];

X is halogen or halomethyl or alkyl[.];

Y is carbon or nitrogen[.];

n is 1 or 2[.];

p is zero when Y is nitrogen or 1 when Y is carbon[.];

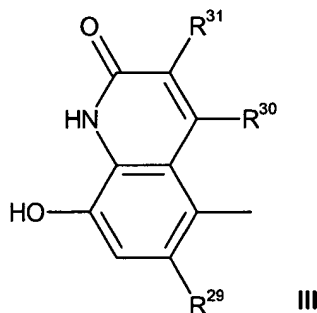
q and r are each zero or 1, the sum of q+r is 1 or 2; and

the carbon atom marked with an asterisk\* has the R or S configuration, or a mixture thereof, when  $R^1$  is hydroxy or alkoxy.

18.(Cancelled)

19.(Currently amended)  
formula III:

A compound according to claim 17, in which Ar is a group of



in which  $R^{29}$ ,  $R^{30}$  and  $R^{31}$  are each independently hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl;

$R^1$  is hydroxyl[.];

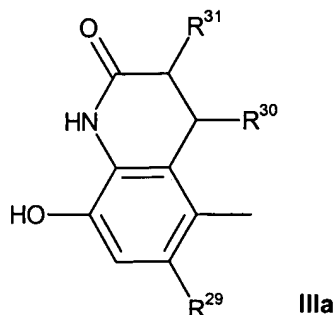
$R^2$  and  $R^3$  are hydrogen[.]; and

$R^4$  and  $R^7$  are identical and are each hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy[.]; and

either  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are identical and are each hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, or  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  together denote  $-(CH_2)_4-$  or  $-O(CH_2)_2O-$ .

20.(Previously presented) A compound according to claim 19, in which the carbon atom in formula I marked with an asterisk \* has the R configuration.

21.(Previously presented) A compound according to claim 17, in which Ar is a group of formula



where  $R^{29}$ ,  $R^{30}$  and  $R^{31}$  are each independently hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl.

22.(Cancelled)

23.(Cancelled)

24.(Cancelled)

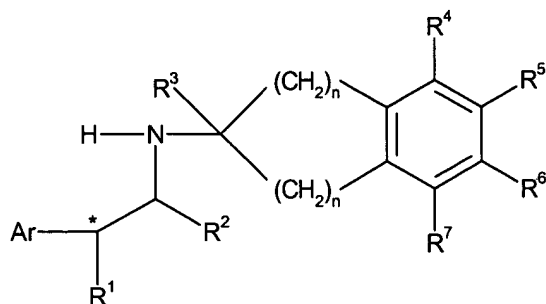
25.(Cancelled)

26.(Previously presented) A compound according to claim 17, in which  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  are each hydrogen or are such that the benzene ring to which they are attached is symmetrically substituted.

27.(Previously presented) A compound according to claim 19, in which Ar is a group of formula III,  $R^1$  is hydroxy,  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  are hydrogen,  $R^4$  and  $R^7$  are identical and are each hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy, and either  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are identical and are each hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, or  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  together denote - $(CH_2)_4$ - or - $O(CH_2)_2O$ -, in free or salt or solvate form.

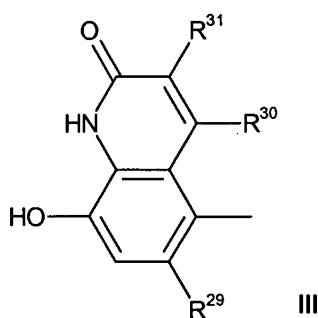
28.(Previously presented) A compound according to claim 27, in which the carbon atom in formula I marked with an asterisk \* has the R configuration.

29.(Currently amended) A compound of formula



in free or salt or solvate form,

(A) wherein Ar is a group of formula



in which  $R^{29}$ ,  $R^{30}$  and  $R^{31}$  are each H,  $R^1$  is OH,  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  are each H and

- (i)  $n$  is 1, and  $R^4$  and  $R^7$  are each  $\text{CH}_3\text{O}-$  and  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are each H; or
- (ii)  $n$  is 1, and  $R^4$  and  $R^7$  are each H and  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are each  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2-$ ; or
- (iii)  $n$  is 1, and  $R^4$  and  $R^7$  are each H and  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are each  $\text{CH}_3-$ ; or
- (iv)  $n$  is 1, and  $R^4$  and  $R^7$  are each  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2-$  and  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are each H; or
- (v)  $n$  is 1, and  $R^4$  and  $R^7$  are each H and  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  together denote  $-(\text{CH}_2)_4-$ ; or
- (vi)  $n$  is 1, and  $R^4$  and  $R^7$  are each H and  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  together denote  $-\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{O}-$ ; or
- (vii)  $n$  is 1, and  $R^4$  and  $R^7$  are each H and  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are each  $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_3-$ ; or
- (viii)  $n$  is 1, and  $R^4$  and  $R^7$  are each H and  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are each  $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_2-$ ; or
- (ix)  $n$  is 2,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  are each H; or
- (x)  $n$  is 1, and  $R^4$  and  $R^7$  are each H and  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are each  $\text{CH}_3\text{OCH}_2-$ ; or

(B) ~~(C)~~ which is a compound selected from

8-hydroxy-5-[1-hydroxy-2-(indan-2-ylamino)-ethyl]-1H-quinolin-2-one;

5-[2-(5,6-dimethoxy-indan-2-ylamino)-1-hydroxy-ethyl]-8-hydroxy-1H-quinolin-2-one;

5-[2-(5,6-diethyl-indan-2-ylamino)-1-hydroxy-ethyl]-8-hydroxy-3-methyl-1H-quinolin-2-one;  
 5-[2-(5,6-diethyl-indan-2-ylamino)-1-hydroxy-ethyl]-8-methoxymethoxy-6-methyl-1H-quinolin-2-one;  
 5-[2-(5,6-diethyl-indan-2-ylamino)-1-hydroxy-ethyl]-8-hydroxy-6-methyl-1H-quinolin-2-one;  
 8-hydroxy-5-[2-(5,6-diethyl-indan-2-ylamino)-1-hydroxy-ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-1H-quinolin-2-one;  
 5-[(R)-2-(5,6-diethyl-2-methyl-indan-2-ylamino)-1-hydroxy-ethyl]-8-hydroxy-1H-quinolin-2-one;  
 (S)-5-[2-(5,6-diethyl-indan-2-ylamino)-1-hydroxy-ethyl]-8-hydroxy-1H-quinolin-2-one-hydrochloride;  
 5-[(R)-1-hydroxy-2-(6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-5H-benzocyclohepten-7-ylamino)-ethyl]-8-hydroxy-1H-quinolin-2-one hydrochloride;  
 (R)-5-[2-(5,6-diethyl-indan-2-ylamino)-1-hydroxy-ethyl]-8-hydroxy-1H-quinolin-2-one maleate;  
 (R)-5-[2-(5,6-diethyl-indan-2-ylamino)-1-hydroxy-ethyl]-8-hydroxy-1H-quinolin-2-one hydrochloride;  
 (R)-8-hydroxy-5-[(S)-1-hydroxy-2-(4,5,6,7-tetramethyl-indan-2-ylamino)-ethyl]-1H-quinolin-2-one;  
 8-hydroxy-5-[(R)-1-hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-indan-2-ylamino)-ethyl]-1H-quinolin-2-one;  
 5-[2-(5,6-diethyl-indan-2-ylamino)-ethyl]-8-hydroxy-1H-quinolin-2-one;  
 8-hydroxy-5-[(R)-1-hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-2,3,5,6,7,8-hexahydro-1H-cyclopenta[b]naphthalen-2-ylamino)-ethyl]-1H-quinolin-2-one; or  
 5-[(S)-2-(2,3,5,6,7,8-hexahydro-1H-cyclopenta[b]naphthalen-2-ylamino)-1-hydroxy-ethyl]-8-hydroxy-1H-quinolin-2-one.

30.(Cancelled)

31.(Previously presented) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound according to claim 17, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

32.(Previously presented) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound according to claim 28, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

33.(Currently amended) A method for the treatment of a condition which is ~~prevented or~~ alleviated by activation of the  $\beta$ 2-adrenoreceptor which comprises administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a compound according to claim 17.

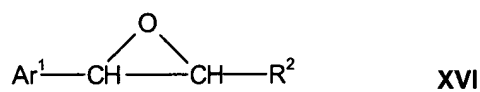
34.(Previously presented) A method for the treatment of an obstructive or inflammatory airways disease which comprises administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a compound according to claim 17.

35.(Previously presented) A method for the treatment of obstructive or inflammatory airways disease which comprises administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a compound according to claim 29.

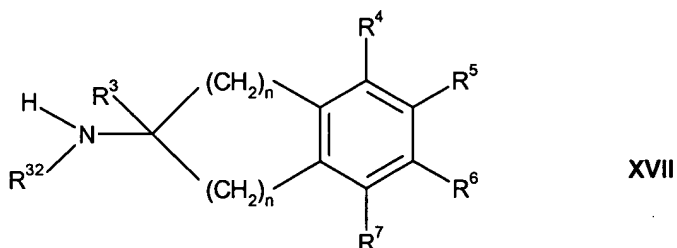
36.(Previously presented) A process for the preparation of a compound of formula I in free or salt or solvate form comprising:

(a) for the preparation of a compound where R<sup>1</sup> is hydroxy, either

(i) reacting a compound of formula

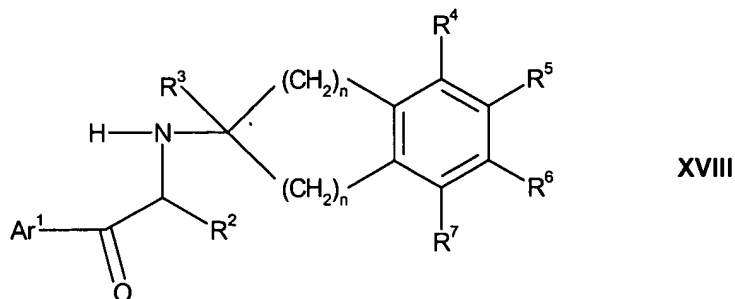


with a compound of formula



where Ar<sup>1</sup> is Ar as defined in claim 17 or a protected form thereof, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>6</sup>, R<sup>7</sup> and n are as defined in claim 17 and R<sup>32</sup> is hydrogen or an amine-protective group, or

(ii) reducing a compound of formula



where Ar<sup>1</sup> is Ar as defined in claim 17 or a protected form thereof, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>6</sup>, R<sup>7</sup> are as defined in claim 17, to convert the indicated keto group into -CH(OH)-; or

(b) for the preparation of a compound where R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, reducing a corresponding compound of formula I where R<sup>1</sup> is hydroxy; or

(c) for the preparation of a compound of formula I where R<sup>1</sup> is alkoxy, either (i) O-alkylating a corresponding compound of formula I where R<sup>1</sup> is hydroxy or (ii) reacting a corresponding compound having a leaving moiety instead of R<sup>1</sup> with an alcohol of formula R<sup>1</sup>H where R<sup>1</sup> is alkoxy;

and, optionally, converting a resultant compound of formula I in protected form into a corresponding compound in unprotected form;

and recovering the resultant compound of formula I in free or salt or solvate form.

37.(Cancelled)

38. (Currently amended) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound according to claim 17 in combination with ~~and~~ a steroid, a dopamine receptor agonist or an anticholinergic or antimuscarinic agent.

39. (Currently amended) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound according to claim 29 in combination with ~~and~~ a steroid, a dopamine receptor agonist or an anticholinergic or antimuscarinic agent.

40. (Currently amended) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound according to claim 29 in combination with ~~and~~ a steroid selected from the group consisting of budesonide, fluticasone and mometasone, or an anticholinergic or antimuscarinic agent selected from the group consisting of ipratropium bromide, oxitropium bromide and tiotropium bromide.

41. (Previously presented) A compound according to claim 17, in which Ar is a group of formula II in which Y is carbon,

R<sup>8</sup> is -NHR<sup>18</sup> and -NHR<sup>18</sup> and R<sup>9</sup> together denote

a group of formula -NH-CO-R<sup>23</sup>- where R<sup>23</sup> is an alkenylene group,

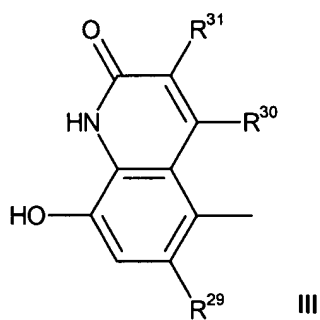
R<sup>10</sup> is -OR<sup>19</sup>, where R<sup>19</sup> is as defined in claim 17,

X is alkyl,

p is 1, q is 1 and r is zero or 1.

42. (Previously presented) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound according to claim 29, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

43. (New) A compound according to claim 17, in which Ar is a group of formula III



in which R<sup>29</sup>, R<sup>30</sup> and R<sup>31</sup> are each independently hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl.

44. (New) A compound according to claim 27, in which R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> are each hydrogen, and R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are identical and are each C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl.

45. (New) A compound according to claim 28, in which R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> are each hydrogen, and R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are identical and are each C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl.